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Agenda item 20

Sustainable development

Report of the Second Committee*

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I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled:

"Sustainable development:

"(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

"(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

"(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

"(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind;

"(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

"(f) Convention on Biological Diversity;

"(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session;

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"(h) Harmony with Nature;

"(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 23rd to 26th and 28th to 35th meetings, on 7 to 9 and 13, 15, 21, 28 and 30 November and 5, 7 and 11 December 2012. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/67/SR.23-26 and 28-35). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 8 to 10 October (see A/C.2/67/SR.2-6). Action was taken on the item at the 30th to 35th meetings (see A/C.2/67/SR.30-35). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item is given in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Item 20
Sustainable development

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/67/341)

Letter dated 15 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/67/528)

Letter dated 28 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/67/3)

Item 20 (a)
Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Report of the Secretary-General on options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies (A/67/348)

Report of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20-22 June 2012 (A/CONF.216/16)

Note verbale dated 11 July 2012 from the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/67/206)

Item 20 (b)
Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Report of the Secretary-General on the review of United Nations system support to small island developing States (A/66/218)

Report of the Secretary-General on concrete recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy for the

Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/66/278)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations" (A/67/313)

Item 20 (c)
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/67/335)

Items 20 (d), (e) and (f)

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Convention on Biological Diversity

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/67/295)

Item 20 (g)
Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session

Report of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its twelfth special session (A/67/25)

Item 20 (h)
Harmony with Nature

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Harmony with Nature" (A/67/317)

Item 20 (i)
Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

Note by the Secretary-General entitled "Sustainable Energy for All: a Global Action Agenda" (A/67/175)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All, 2012 (A/67/314)

Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (A/67/318)

4. At the 23rd meeting, on 7 November, introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under sub-items 20 (a), (b), (h) and (i)); the Special

Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (by way of video link) (under sub-item 20 (c)); the Executive Secretary of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Biodiversity (by way of recorded video) (under sub-item (f)); the representative of the New York office of the United Nations Environment Programme (under agenda item 20 and sub-item 20 (g)); and the representative of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (under sub-item 20 (d)) (see A/C.2/67/SR.23).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee also heard video messages by the Prime Minister of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Denzil Douglas, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Seychelles, Jean-Paul Adam (under sub-item 20 (b)) (see A/C.2/67/SR.23).

6. Also at the same meeting, comments were made and questions were posed by the representative of Lebanon (see A/C.2/67/SR.23).

7. At the 24th meeting, on 8 November, an introductory statement was made by the Executive Secretary of the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (by way of video link) (under sub-item 20 (e)) (see A/C.2/67/SR.24).

8. At the same meeting, comments were made and questions were posed by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran (see A/C.2/67/SR.24).

9. At the 25th meeting, on 8 November, statements in the exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic (see A/C.2/67/SR.25).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.4 and A/C.2/67/L.46

10. At the 29th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Day of Forests and the Tree" (A/C.2/67/L.4), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 61/193 of 20 December 2006 on the International Year of Forests, 2011,
>
> "*Noting* the useful contribution of national, regional and international actions during the Year to raising awareness at all levels to strengthen the sustainable management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests for the benefit of current and future generations,
>
> "*Considering* that there is currently no globally recognized date for commemorating, carrying out activities on and raising awareness of forests and sustainable forest management beyond the Year,
>
> "*Recalling* the report of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on its thirty-seventh session and Economic and Social Council decision 2011/250 of 27 July 2011,

"1. *Decides* to proclaim 21 March of each year the International Day of Forests and the Tree, to be observed starting in 2013;

"2. *Invites* all Member States to devote the Day, as appropriate, in the national context, to presenting and promoting concrete activities with regard to forests."

11. At its 32nd meeting, on 30 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "International Day of Forests" (A/C.2/67/L.46), submitted by the Rapporteur on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.4.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.46 had no programme budget implications.

13. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.46 (see para. 28, draft resolution I).

14. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the European Union (see A/C.2/67/SR.32).

15. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.46, draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.4 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.13 and Rev.1

16. At the 29th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Oil slick on Lebanese shores" (A/C.2/67/L.13), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 61/194 of 20 December 2006, 62/188 of 19 December 2007, 63/211 of 19 December 2008, 64/195 of 21 December 2009, 65/147 of 20 December 2010 and 66/192 of 22 December 2011 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

"*Reaffirming* the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference, in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

"*Emphasizing* the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

"*Taking into account* the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,

"*Noting with great concern* the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline, extended to the Syrian coastline and hindered efforts to achieve sustainable development, as already highlighted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147 and 66/192,

"*Noting* that the Secretary-General expressed grave concern at the lack of any acknowledgement on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

"*Recalling* that, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 66/192, it reiterated its request to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, and recognizing the conclusion of the Secretary-General that this request of the Assembly has yet to be implemented,

"*Acknowledging* that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration, and recognizing that further consideration needs to be given to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel,

"*Welcoming* the assessment made by the Secretary-General of the value of the United Nations Compensation Commission in handling claims for compensation for environmental damage resulting from the unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq, and the conclusion reached that certain cases of claims reviewed by the applicable panel established by the Commission may be relevant to a case such as the present oil slick, providing useful guidance in measuring and quantifying the damage sustained and in determining the amount of compensation payable in respect of it,

"*Noting again with appreciation* the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

"*Acknowledging* that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, under its existing mechanism, and expressing concern that to date no contributions have been made to the Trust Fund,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 66/192 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores;

"2. *Reiterates*, for the seventh consecutive year, its deep concern about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese Jiyeh electric power plant, for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;

"3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health, in the country;

"4. *Reiterates its request* to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give further consideration to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel;

"6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assessment made by the Secretary-General of the value of the United Nations Compensation Commission, and welcomes his conclusion that certain cases of claims reviewed by the panel established by the Commission to handle claims for compensation for environmental damage resulting from the unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq may be relevant to a case such as the present oil slick, providing useful guidance in measuring and quantifying the damage sustained and in determining the amount of compensation payable in respect of it;

"7. *Requests*, in this regard, the Secretary-General, capitalizing on the useful guidance provided by certain cases of claims reviewed by the panel of the United Nations Compensation Commission, to appoint, within existing resources, a similar panel in consultation with the relevant United Nations agencies, to measure and quantify environmental damage resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at the Jiyeh electric power plant;

"8. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

"9. *Welcomes* the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at the Jiyeh electric power plant;

"10. *Notes* that in his report the Secretary-General urged Member States, international organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue their

support for Lebanon in this matter, in particular for rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast and in the broader recovery efforts, and stated that such international effort should be intensified, since Lebanon is still engaged in the treatment of wastes and the monitoring of recovery, and reiterates its invitation to States and the international donor community to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance, in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources;

"11. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled 'Sustainable development'."

17. At its 30th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Oil slick on Lebanese shores" (A/C.2/67/L.13/Rev.1), submitted by Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

19. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.13/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 152 to 7, with 3 abstentions (see para. 28, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and

[1] The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea subsequently indicated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Canada, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Colombia, Panama.

20. Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; after the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Israel and Lebanon (see A/C.2/67/SR.30).

C. Draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.34 and Rev.1

21. At the 28th meeting, on 13 November, the representative of Israel, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Palau, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America, as well as Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Monaco, Papua New Guinea and Ukraine, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Entrepreneurship for development" (A/C.2/67/L.34), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the commitments to development and poverty eradication emanating from the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit, the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, and other major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions,

"*Welcoming* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled 'The future we want', and recognizing the potential of entrepreneurship to contribute to specific sustainable development objectives,

"*Reaffirming* the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, in its holistic approach, and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,

"*Recalling* the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,

"*Reaffirming* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the agreed conclusions on access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work, adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-fifth session, and stressing that women, particularly in developing countries, are important drivers of entrepreneurship,

"*Noting* the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council on promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Welcoming* the contribution of all relevant partners, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, to the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, as well as the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recognizing* the important contribution entrepreneurship can make to sustainable development by creating jobs and driving economic growth and innovation, improving social conditions and confronting environmental challenges, and stressing the importance of promoting entrepreneurship in the context of the consideration of the development agenda beyond 2015,

"1. *Emphasizes* the need for improved regulatory environments and policy initiatives that promote entrepreneurship and foster small- and medium-sized enterprises and microenterprises, and stresses the positive role entrepreneurship plays in driving job creation and expanding opportunities for all, including for women and youth;

"2. *Encourages* Governments to develop and implement policies, taking into account national priorities and circumstances, that address the legal, social and regulatory barriers to equal and effective economic participation and promote entrepreneurship across all sectors and industries, including business and social enterprises;

"3. *Also encourages* Governments to take a coordinated and integrated approach to promoting entrepreneurship, involving all stakeholders, including civil society, academia and the private sector, while recognizing that non-governmental stakeholders are the main drivers of entrepreneurship;

"4. *Emphasizes* that partnerships with the private sector play an important role in promoting entrepreneurship, generating employment and investment, increasing the revenue potential, developing new technologies and innovative business models and enabling high, sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth;

"5. *Invites* Member States to strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to provide services to those who have no access to banking, insurance and other financial services, and encourages them to

remove institutional and regulatory barriers, increase access to information and promote financial literacy, particularly for women;

"6. *Encourages* Member States to expand alternative sources of financing and to diversify the banking system to include non-bank channels, including non-bank sources of microcredit and microfinance, stresses the value of a sound regulatory framework in that regard, and encourages the provision of incentives to microfinance institutions that meet national standards for delivering sound financial services to the poor, with a particular emphasis on women;

"7. *Emphasizes* the importance of supporting national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy;

"8. *Recognizes* the value of teaching entrepreneurial skills at all levels of education, ensuring the full and equal participation of women and girls, and encourages entrepreneurship education through skills development, capacity-building, training programmes and business incubators;

"9. *Acknowledges* the role of entrepreneurship in enabling youth to turn their creativity, energy and ideas into business opportunities by helping to facilitate their entry into the labour market;

"10. *Recognizes* that democratic political institutions, transparent and accountable public and private entities, effective anti-corruption measures and responsible corporate governance are key conditions for making market economies and enterprises perform in superior ways and be more responsive to the values and long-term goals of society;

"11. *Acknowledges* that the active participation of the private sector can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and support national regulatory and policy frameworks that enable business and industry to advance sustainable development initiatives, taking into account the importance of responsible business practices and corporate social responsibility;

"12. *Encourages* countries to consider establishing or strengthening national centres of excellence in entrepreneurship and similar bodies, and also encourages cooperation and networking and the sharing of best practices between them;

"13. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to further recognize and integrate entrepreneurship in its various forms into their policies, programmes and reports and to support national efforts in that regard, as appropriate;

"14. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene at the sixty-seventh session a high-level thematic debate, to be held in plenary meeting, to discuss promoting entrepreneurship at the national, regional and international levels;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, with a view to highlighting best practices in support of entrepreneurship."

22. At its 34th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Entrepreneurship for development" (A/C.2/67/L.34/Rev.1), submitted by Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America, as well as Albania, Barbados, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dominica, Guyana, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Norway, Peru, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Seychelles, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Zambia. Subsequently, Vanuatu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

23. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution (see A/C.2/67/SR.34).

24. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Israel orally corrected the revised draft resolution (see A/C.2/67/SR.34).

25. Also at its 34th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.34/Rev.1, as orally corrected, by a recorded vote of 129 to 31, with 9 abstentions (see para. 28, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia.

Against:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen.

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, Ecuador, Mali, Mauritius, South Africa, Zimbabwe.

26. Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic (see A/C.2/67/SR.34).

27. Statements in explanation of vote were made before the vote by the representatives of Oman (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) and Egypt; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Israel and Egypt (see A/C.2/67/SR.34).

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

28. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
International Day of Forests

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 61/193 of 20 December 2006 on the International Year of Forests, 2011,

Noting the useful contribution of national, regional and international actions during the International Year to raising awareness at all levels in order to strengthen the sustainable management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests and trees outside forests for the benefit of current and future generations,

Considering that there is currently no globally recognized date for commemorating, carrying out activities on and raising awareness of forests and sustainable forest management beyond the International Year,

Recognizing the many existing regional, national and subnational days and international events across the globe that celebrate and honour all types of forests and trees outside forests,

Noting the report of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on its thirty-seventh session,[1] and recalling Economic and Social Council decision 2011/250 of 27 July 2011,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries and General Assembly resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006,

Noting that the States members of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations supported the establishment of World Forestry Day on 21 March of each year at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 1971,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 21 March of each year the International Day of Forests, to be observed starting in 2013, in order to celebrate and raise awareness of the importance of all types of forests and of trees outside forests;

2. *Invites* all Member States to devote the International Day, as appropriate in the national context, to presenting and promoting concrete activities with regard to all types of forests and trees outside forests;

3. *Encourages* all Member States to organize activities related to all types of forests and trees outside forests, such as tree planting campaigns, at the time most appropriate to each State;

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[1] See *Report of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Thirty-seventh Session, Rome, 25 June-2 July 2011* (C 2011/REP).

4. *Requests* the secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to facilitate the implementation of the International Day, in collaboration with Governments, the Collaborative Partnerships on Forests and international, regional and subregional organizations and processes as well as relevant major groups, stresses that the costs of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions, subject to the availability and provision of voluntary contributions for this specific purpose, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its seventieth session, a focused and concise report on activities resulting from the implementation of the present resolution which elaborates, inter alia, on the evaluation of the International Day of Forests.

Draft resolution II
Oil slick on Lebanese shores

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/194 of 20 December 2006, 62/188 of 19 December 2007, 63/211 of 19 December 2008, 64/195 of 21 December 2009, 65/147 of 20 December 2010 and 66/192 of 22 December 2011 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,[1] in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

Emphasizing the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[3]

Noting with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline, extended to the Syrian coastline and hindered efforts to achieve sustainable development, as already highlighted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147 and 66/192,

Noting that the Secretary-General expressed grave concern at the lack of any acknowledgement on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

Recalling that, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 66/192, it reiterated its request to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, and recognizing the conclusion of the Secretary-General that this request of the Assembly has yet to be implemented,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration, and recognizing that further consideration needs to be given to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel,

Welcoming the assessment made by the Secretary-General of the value of the United Nations Compensation Commission in handling claims for compensation for

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[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), part one, chap. I.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

environmental damage resulting from the unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq, and the conclusion reached that certain cases of claims reviewed by the applicable panel established by the Commission may be relevant to a case such as the present oil slick, providing useful guidance in measuring and quantifying the damage sustained and in determining the amount of compensation payable in respect of it, while keeping in mind that the United Nations Compensation Commission does not have a potential role to play in securing compensation for the present oil slick,

Noting again with appreciation the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, under its existing mechanism, and expressing concern that to date no contributions have been made to the Trust Fund,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 66/192 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores;[4]

2. *Reiterates*, for the seventh consecutive year, its deep concern about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese Jiyeh electric power plant, for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;

3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health, in the country;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give further consideration to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assessment made by the Secretary-General of the value of the United Nations Compensation Commission, and takes note of his conclusion that certain cases of claims reviewed by the F4 Panel

[4] A/67/341.

established by it may be relevant to a case such as the present oil slick, providing useful guidance in measuring and quantifying the damage sustained and in determining the amount of compensation payable in respect of it;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General in this regard, capitalizing on the useful guidance provided by certain cases of claims reviewed by the F4 Panel, to consider taking appropriate measures, within existing resources and in consultation with the relevant United Nations agencies, to measure and quantify environmental damage resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at the Jiyeh electric power plant;

8. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

9. *Welcomes* the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at the Jiyeh electric power plant;

10. *Notes* that in his report the Secretary-General urged Member States, international organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue their support for Lebanon in this matter, in particular for rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast and in the broader recovery efforts, and stated that such international effort should be intensified, since Lebanon is still engaged in the treatment of wastes and the monitoring of recovery, and reiterates its invitation to States and the international donor community to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance, in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources;

11. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

Draft resolution III
Entrepreneurship for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the commitments to development and poverty eradication emanating from the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] and the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit,[2] the 2010 High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[3] and other major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions,

Welcoming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[4] and recognizing the potential of entrepreneurship to contribute to specific sustainable development objectives,

Reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[5] in its holistic approach, and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[6]

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020,[7]

Recalling also the Beijing Declaration[8] and Platform for Action,[9] and the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology, including for the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work, adopted at its fifty-fifth session,[10] and stressing that women, particularly in developing countries, are important drivers of entrepreneurship,

Taking note of the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council on "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals",[11]

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[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] Resolution 60/1.

[3] Resolution 65/1.

[4] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[5] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[7] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. II.

[8] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[9] Ibid., annex II.

[10] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 7* (E/2011/27), chap. I, sect. A.

[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/67/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 139.

Welcoming the contribution of all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, to the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, as well as the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing the important contribution entrepreneurship can make to sustainable development by creating jobs and driving economic growth and innovation, improving social conditions and contributing to addressing environmental challenges, and stressing the importance of giving appropriate consideration to the promotion of entrepreneurship in the context of the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda,

1. *Emphasizes* the need for improved regulatory environments and policy initiatives that promote entrepreneurship and foster small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as microenterprises, and stresses the positive role entrepreneurship plays in driving job creation and expanding opportunities for all, including for women and youth;

2. *Encourages* Governments to take a coordinated and inclusive approach to promoting entrepreneurship involving all stakeholders, while noting initiatives of civil society, academia and the private sector as important entrepreneurship drivers, and to develop policies, taking into account national priorities and circumstances, that address the legal, social and regulatory barriers to equal, effective economic participation, and stresses the need for a comprehensive approach to entrepreneurship that includes support from development partners in the areas of technology transfer on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, finance and capacity-building, with a focus on education and skills development;

3. *Acknowledges* the important role trade plays in enhancing the capacity of enterprises, and reaffirms in this regard the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development as they advance towards sustainable development;

4. *Emphasizes* that partnerships with the private sector play an important role in promoting entrepreneurship, generating employment and investment, increasing revenue potential, developing new technologies and innovative business models and enabling high, sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth while protecting the rights of workers;

5. *Invites* Member States to strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to reach out to those who have no access to banking, insurance and other financial services, and encourages them to adopt regulatory and supervisory frameworks that facilitate the safe and sound provision of services to such populations, increase access to information and promote financial literacy, particularly for women;

6. *Encourages* Member States to expand alternative sources of financing and diversify the retail financial service system to include non-traditional providers of financial services, such as microcredit and microfinance, stresses the value of a

sound regulatory framework in this regard, and also encourages the provision of incentives to microfinance institutions that meet national standards for delivering sound financial services to the poor, with particular emphasis on women;

7. *Emphasizes* the important role of national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy and integrating them into national social security systems;

8. *Recognizes* that technological improvement, particularly through the diffusion of technology, can provide new opportunities for businesses to improve their competitiveness, and in this regard encourages Member States to increase cooperation in support of technology exchange and transfer, innovation and capacity-building programmes for promoting entrepreneurship;

9. *Also recognizes* the value of teaching entrepreneurial skills at all levels of education, ensuring the full and equal participation of women and girls, and encourages entrepreneurship education through skills development, capacity-building, training programmes and business incubators;

10. *Acknowledges* the role of entrepreneurship in enabling youth to turn their creativity, energy and ideas into business opportunities by helping to facilitate their entry into the labour market;

11. *Recognizes* that democratic political institutions, transparent and accountable public and private entities, effective anti-corruption measures and responsible corporate governance are key conditions for making market economies and enterprises more responsive to the values and long-term goals of society;

12. *Acknowledges* that the private sector can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and support national regulatory and policy frameworks that enable business and industry to advance sustainable development initiatives, taking into account the importance of responsible business practices and corporate social responsibility;

13. *Encourages* the international community to support the efforts of countries to promote entrepreneurship and foster the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and microenterprises, taking into account the challenges and opportunities of increased trade liberalization;

14. *Also encourages* countries to consider establishing or strengthening national centres of excellence in entrepreneurship and similar bodies, and further encourages cooperation and networking and the sharing of best practices between them;

15. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to further recognize and integrate entrepreneurship in its various forms into their policies, programmes and reports, and to support national efforts in this regard, as appropriate;

16. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to convene a high-level thematic debate, to be held in plenary meeting, to discuss promoting entrepreneurship in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication at the national, regional and international levels, and the role of the United Nations and the international community in this regard;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the progress made in implementing the present resolution, including highlighting best practices and identifying possible measures which could be taken at all levels in support of entrepreneurship.

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Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Aida **Hodžić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 20 (see A/67/437, para. 2). Action on sub-item (a) was taken at the 29th to 32nd meetings, on 14, 21, 28 and 30 November 2012. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/67/SR.29-32).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.18 and A/C.2/67/L.45

2. At the 29th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development" (A/C.2/67/L.18), which read:

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 10 parts, under the symbol A/67/437 and Add.1-9.

Please recycle

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 and 57/270 A of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 64/236 of 24 December 2009 and 65/152 of 20 December 2010, as well as its resolutions 66/197 of 22 December 2011 and 66/288 of 27 July 2012 and all other relevant resolutions on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,

"*Recalling* also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled 'The future we want', as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recalling further* the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

"*Recognizing* that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, and that although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

"*Reaffirming* the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions, and reiterating that sustainable development is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities,

"*Reaffirming also* the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled 'The future we want',

"*Recalling* the recognition in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled 'The future we want', that gender equality and women's empowerment are important for sustainable development and our common future,

"*Recalling also* the commitment to strengthen the Economic and Social Council within its mandate under the Charter of the United Nations, as a principal organ in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and recognizing its key role in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

"*Recalling further* that the Commission on Sustainable Development has been serving as the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system, and noting that it is to be replaced by the high-level political forum, whose format and organizational aspects are to be determined by an intergovernmental process,

"*Reaffirming* the necessity for coordination and complementarity among all processes relevant to sustainable development, including the processes to consider the development agenda beyond 2015,

"1. *Reaffirms* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled 'The future we want', and urges its speedy implementation by Member States and other stakeholders;

"2. *Recalls* the decision in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to establish a universal, intergovernmental, high-level political forum and the decision to launch an intergovernmental and open, transparent and inclusive negotiation process under the General Assembly to define the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum with the aim of convening its first meeting at the beginning of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, and, in this regard, calls for the negotiations to start as soon as possible and to conclude by May 2013 in order to give enough time to prepare for convening of the first meeting of the high-level political forum at the beginning of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly;

"3. *Recommends* that the Commission on Sustainable Development hold one last session for a duration of one week at the beginning of May 2013 to, inter alia, make an overall assessment of its work, in particular in relation to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and to review lessons learned, which would help with the establishment of the high-level political forum and ensure follow-up to the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

"4. *Recalls* the decision in the outcome document of the Conference on Sustainable Development to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on sustainable development goals that is open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly, and also recalls the decision to constitute an open working group, comprising thirty representatives, which is to present its report in the early part of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, preferably before the first meeting of the high-level political forum;

"5. *Also recalls* the decision in the outcome document of the Conference on Sustainable Development to establish an intergovernmental process, under the auspices of the General Assembly, to propose options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy to facilitate the mobilization of resources and their effective use in achieving sustainable development objectives and the decision to establish an intergovernmental committee comprising thirty experts nominated by regional groups to implement that process, urges the committee of experts, in this regard, to prepare a thorough report to be considered by the Assembly in 2014, and requests the Secretary-General and relevant entities of the United Nations system and invites the international and regional financial institutions to stand ready to support this process;

"6. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies as mandated in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and decides to establish an intergovernmental open-ended working group under the auspices of the General Assembly to make proposals, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General, on the format and modalities of such a technology facilitation mechanism; the working group, which is to be serviced by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and supported by a pool of experts, should report to the Assembly before the end of the sixty-seventh session;

"7. *Stresses* the need for synergy and coordination among all of these processes so that they all feed into the development of the sustainable development goals and the establishment of the high-level political forum, as well as the processes to develop the development agenda beyond 2015, and also stresses the need for all of these processes to be mutually supportive;

"8. *Welcomes* the decision in the outcome document of the Conference on Sustainable Development to convene a third international conference on small island developing States in 2014, and, in this regard, urges Member States, the relevant entities of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to provide the necessary support to ensure the success of the Conference and its preparatory process;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-eighth session;

"10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled 'Sustainable development', the sub-item

entitled 'Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development'."

3. At its 32nd meeting, on 30 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development" (A/C.2/67/L.45), submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.18.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.45 had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.45 (see para. 14, draft resolution I).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.45, draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.18 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.38 and Rev.1

7. At the 30th meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Tajikistan, on behalf of Afghanistan, Armenia, Fiji, Georgia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, as well as Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Eritrea, Guyana, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam, and subsequently joined by Costa Rica and Suriname, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013" (A/C.2/67/L.38), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 47/193 of 22 December 1992 on the observance of World Day for Water, its resolution 55/196 of 20 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater, its resolution 58/217 of 23 December 2003, by which it proclaimed the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life', 2005-2015, to commence on World Water Day, 22 March 2005, its resolution 59/228 of 22 December 2004, its resolution 61/192 of 20 December 2006, by which it proclaimed 2008 the International Year of Sanitation, its resolution 64/198 of 21 December 2009 on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the Decade, its resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010 on the human right to water and sanitation and its resolution 65/154 of 20 December 2010, by which it proclaimed 2013 the International Year of Water Cooperation,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in which the Council recognized the contribution that the celebration of international years could make to the furtherance of international cooperation and understanding,

"*Recalling further* its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

"*Recalling* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and all its principles, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and the commitments made therein, and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled 'The future we want',

"*Emphasizing* that water is critical for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and is indispensable for human health and well-being and central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Acknowledging* the importance of cooperation at all levels for the achievement of the internationally agreed goals on water and sanitation,

"*Noting* the holding of the sixth World Water Forum in Marseille, France, from 12 to 17 March 2012,

"*Noting also* that the International Year of Water Cooperation coincides with the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of 22 March as World Water Day,

"1. *Welcomes* the activities related to the implementation of the International Year of Water Cooperation, undertaken by Member States, the Secretariat and the organizations of the United Nations system, inter alia, through inter-agency work, as well as contributions from major groups, and emphasizes the importance of the country-level implementation of the Year;

"2. *Encourages* Member States, the Secretariat, organizations of the United Nations system, through their coordination mechanism, and major groups to continue their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

"3. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Tajikistan to host, in September 2013, a high-level international conference on water cooperation;

"4. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to convene a high-level interactive dialogue during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly in New York on 22 March 2013, World Water Day, to mark the Year;

"5. *Stresses* the importance of the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous people and other local communities, in the implementation of the Year at all levels;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of the conference;

"7. *Invites* the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system to actively engage in the preparations for the high-level conference;

"8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UN-Water and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to take appropriate actions to support Member States in the implementation of the Year;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

8. At its 31st meeting, on 28 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013" (A/C.2/67/L.38/Rev.1), submitted by Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Fiji, Georgia, Guyana, India, Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Montenegro, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Russian Federation, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Viet Nam, as well as China, Finland, Honduras, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Luxembourg, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Moldova. Subsequently, Jamaica, Mexico and Nauru joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chair, the Committee agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 120 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.38/Rev.1.

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

11. Also at the 31st meeting, the representative of Tajikistan made a statement and orally corrected the draft resolution (see A/C.2/67/SR.31).

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.38/Rev.1, as orally corrected (see para. 14, draft resolution II).

13. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally corrected, statements were made by the representatives of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan (see A/C.2/67/SR.31).

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 and 57/270 A of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 64/236 of 24 December 2009 and 65/152 of 20 December 2010, as well as its resolutions 66/197 of 22 December 2011 and 66/288 of 27 July 2012 and all other relevant resolutions on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[6] as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[7] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[8] and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[9]

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[7] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[8] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[9] Resolution 65/1.

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10] the Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action,[11] the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[12] and the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[13]

Recognizing that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, and that although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[14]

Reaffirming the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions,[15] and reiterating that sustainable development is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities,[16]

Recognizing that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development,

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and reaffirming also other internationally agreed goals in the economic, social and environmental fields since 1992, as well as the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",

Reaffirming also the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate

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[10] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[11] Resolution S-22/2, annex.

[12] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[13] Resolution 65/2.

[14] Resolution 55/2.

[15] See resolution 66/288, annex, para. 3.

[16] See resolution 64/236.

standard of living, including the right to food, the rule of law, gender equality, women's empowerment and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development,

Reaffirming further that the Economic and Social Council is a principal body for policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, and is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and supervision of the subsidiary bodies of the Council, in particular its functional commissions, and for promoting the implementation of Agenda 21 by strengthening system-wide coherence and coordination, and reaffirming the major role the Council plays in the overall coordination of funds, programmes and specialized agencies, ensuring coherence among them and avoiding duplication of mandates and activities,

Recalling that the Commission on Sustainable Development has been serving as the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system and as a forum for the consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and welcoming the decision to establish a universal, intergovernmental high-level political forum that would replace the Commission and to launch an intergovernmental and open, transparent and inclusive negotiation process under the General Assembly to define the format and organizational aspects of the high-level forum,

1. *Reaffirms* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[6] and urges its speedy implementation;

2. *Recalls* the commitment made at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to strengthen the Economic and Social Council within its mandate under the Charter of the United Nations as a principal organ in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, recognizes its key role in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and in this regard looks forward to the review of the implementation of its resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Also recalls* paragraphs 84 to 86 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, calls for the negotiation process under the General Assembly to define the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum to start in January 2013 at the latest and to aim to conclude by May 2013 so as to provide enough time to prepare the first high-level forum to be convened at the beginning of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a focused and concise report on lessons learned from the Commission on Sustainable Development, compiling relevant existing information in consultation with Member States and benefiting from the inputs of major groups and other stakeholders, to inform the negotiations;

4. *Recommends* that the Commission on Sustainable Development hold its last session, which should be short and procedural, after the closure of negotiations on the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum and

immediately before the first high-level political forum, in order to ensure a smooth institutional transition;

5. *Welcomes* the adoption of the ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns[17] by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, recalls that the United Nations Environment Programme serves, within its current mandate, as the secretariat of the ten-year framework, and, bearing in mind that the high-level political forum will replace the Commission on Sustainable Development, decides to designate the Economic and Social Council as the ad interim Member State body to receive reports from the board and secretariat as elaborated in the ten-year framework and to review this ad interim arrangement at its sixty-eighth session, also decides to establish a ten-member board consisting of two members from each United Nations regional group, further decides to nominate, no later than 31 January 2013, the members of the board for an initial two-year term, requests the secretariat of the ten-year framework to elaborate a proposal on the duration of the subsequent terms, to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, also requests the United Nations Environment Programme to establish a trust fund for sustainable consumption and production programmes to mobilize voluntary contributions from multiple sources, including public/donor contributions, the private sector and other sources, including foundations, and invites Member States and other stakeholders to designate focal points for sustainable consumption and production;

6. *Recalls* paragraphs 245 to 251 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and reiterates that the open working group on sustainable development goals will submit its report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session and that reports on the progress of work of the open working group will be made regularly to the Assembly, taking into account the convening of the first high-level political forum, without prejudice to the format and organizational aspects of the forum, and the special event in 2013 to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Also recalls* paragraphs 255 to 257 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, calls for the work of the intergovernmental committee established with a view to proposing options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy to start as soon as possible, preferably in January 2013, requests the intergovernmental committee to update the General Assembly on the progress of its work before the beginning of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, and in this regard stresses the need to reinforce coherence and coordination and to avoid a duplication of efforts with regard to the financing for development process;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies,[18] decides to hold a series of four one-day workshops on the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies and the connection between clean and environmentally sound technologies and sustainable development, taking into account the need to avoid duplication and promote synergies and coherence, invites

[17] See A/CONF.216/5, annex.

[18] A/67/348.

the President of the General Assembly, supported by the Secretariat, to organize the workshops; decides that the workshops will discuss, inter alia, the technology needs of developing countries, options to address those needs, capacity-building and options for a technology facilitation mechanism, taking into account existing mechanisms; also decides that the workshops will be supported by the United Nations system and enable the involvement of other relevant stakeholders; and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the discussions, options and recommendations from the workshops, including on the way forward, as well as on additional inputs from Member States and the United Nations system;

9. *Stresses* the need for synergy, coherence and mutual support among all these processes and other processes that are also relevant for the post-2015 development agenda;

10. *Welcomes* the decision in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to convene in 2014 a third international conference on small island developing States and, in this regard, encourages the international community, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, and other relevant stakeholders to provide the necessary support to ensure the success of the conference and its preparatory process;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-eighth session;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development".

Draft resolution II
Implementation of the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/193 of 22 December 1992 on the observance of World Day for Water, 55/196 of 20 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater, 58/217 of 23 December 2003, by which it proclaimed the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, to commence on World Water Day, 22 March 2005, 59/228 of 22 December 2004, 61/192 of 20 December 2006, by which it proclaimed 2008 the International Year of Sanitation, 64/198 of 21 December 2009 on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the Decade, and 65/154 of 20 December 2010, by which it proclaimed 2013 the International Year of Water Cooperation,

Recalling also its resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010 on the human right to water and sanitation,

Recalling further Human Rights Council resolutions 15/9 of 30 September 2010[1] and 21/2 of 27 September 2012,[2]

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, the annex to which includes agreed guidelines and criteria for the proclamation of international years, and General Assembly resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[3] and all its principles, Agenda 21,[4] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[5] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[6] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[7] the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[8] the commitments made therein, and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[9]

Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and that it is indispensable for human health and well-being and central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and other relevant internationally agreed goals in the economic, social and environmental fields,

Acknowledging the importance of cooperation at all levels for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals on water and sanitation, including

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/65/53/Add.1), chap. II.

[2] Ibid., *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/67/53/Add.1), chap. III.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[6] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[8] Resolution 65/1.

[9] Resolution 66/288, annex.

those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[10] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Noting the holding of the sixth World Water Forum in Marseille, France, from 12 to 17 March 2012,

Noting also that the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of World Water Day will take place during the International Year of Water Cooperation,

1. *Encourages* activities related to the implementation of the International Year of Water Cooperation, undertaken by Member States, the Secretariat and the organizations of the United Nations system, inter alia, through inter-agency work, as well as contributions from major groups, and emphasizes the importance of country-level implementation of the Year;

2. *Also encourages* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year and to continue to promote actions at all levels, including through international cooperation, as appropriate, aimed at the achievement of the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21,[4] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[5] the United Nations Millennium Declaration[10] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[7] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;[9]

3. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Tajikistan to host, in August 2013, in Dushanbe, a high-level international conference on water cooperation;

4. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to cor ene a high-level interactive dialogue during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly in New York on 22 March 2013, World Water Day, to mark the International Year of Water Cooperation and the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of World Water Day;

5. *Welcomes* the convening of the official World Water Day event on 22 March 2013 in The Hague, the Netherlands, which will be dedicated to water cooperation, the theme of the Year;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, in the implementation of the Year at all levels;

7. *Invites* the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the preparations for the high-level international conference in Dushanbe, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a background paper on water cooperation for that conference;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UN-Water and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to take appropriate actions to support the implementation of the Year worldwide;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution and of resolution 65/154 on the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013, including on the assessment of the Year according to the guidelines as contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67.

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[10] Resolution 55/2.

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Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Aida **Hodžić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 20 (see A/67/437, para. 2). Action on sub-item (b) was taken at the 29th and 31st meetings, on 15 and 28 November 2012. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 31).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.5 and A/C.2/67/L.41

2. At the 29th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations" (A/C.2/67/L.5), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the principles embodied in the Declaration of Barbados, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 10 parts, under the symbol A/67/437 and Add.1-9.

Please recycle

on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation') and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled 'The future we want', as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

"*Recalling* the Declaration and review document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,

"*Taking into account* all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 54/225 of 22 December 1999, 55/203 of 20 December 2000, 57/261 of 20 December 2002, 59/230 of 22 December 2004, 61/197 of 20 December 2006, 63/214 of 19 December 2008 and 65/155 of 20 December 2010,

"*Taking into account also* the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

"*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

"*Recalling also* the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, signed at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 24 March 1983, and the protocols thereto, which contain the definition of the wider Caribbean region of which the Caribbean Sea is part,

"*Reaffirming* the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

"*Recalling* the Convention on Biological Diversity as an important instrument in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas within national jurisdiction,

"*Recalling also* biodiversity-related conventions, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector as recognized by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,

"*Recalling* the relevant work done by the International Maritime Organization,

"*Considering* that the Caribbean Sea area includes a large number of States, countries and territories, most of which are developing countries and small island developing States that are ecologically fragile and socially and economically vulnerable and are also affected, inter alia, by their limited capacity, narrow resource base, need for financial resources, high levels of poverty and the resulting social problems, and the challenges and opportunities of globalization and trade liberalization,

"*Recognizing* that the Caribbean Sea has unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystems,

"*Recognizing also* that the Caribbean has been shown to be the most tourism-dependent region in the world relative to its size,

"*Noting* that the Caribbean Sea, when compared to all other large marine ecosystems, is surrounded by the largest number of countries in the world,

"*Emphasizing* that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change, climate variability and associated phenomena, such as the rise in sea level, the El Niño phenomenon and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by hurricanes, floods and droughts, and that they are also subject to natural disasters, such as those caused by volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes,

"*Bearing in mind* the heavy reliance of most of the Caribbean economies on their coastal areas, as well as on the marine environment in general, to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals,

"*Acknowledging* that the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transport, as well as the considerable number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national jurisdiction where Caribbean countries exercise their rights and duties under international law, present a challenge for the effective management of resources,

"*Noting* the problem of marine pollution caused, inter alia, by land-based sources and the continuing threat of pollution from ship-generated waste and sewage, as well as from the accidental release of hazardous and noxious substances in the Caribbean Sea area,

"*Taking note* of the relevant resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on safety of transport of radioactive materials,

"*Mindful* of the diversity and dynamic interaction and competition among socioeconomic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources,

"*Mindful also* of the efforts of the Caribbean countries to address in a more holistic manner the sectoral issues relating to the management of the wider Caribbean Sea region and, in so doing, to promote integrated management of the wider Caribbean Sea region in the context of sustainable development, through a regional cooperative effort among Caribbean countries,

"*Welcoming* the continued efforts of the States members of the Association of Caribbean States to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, and recognizing in this regard the firm commitment by Heads of State and Government of the Association to take the steps necessary to ensure the recognition of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, without prejudice to relevant international law,

"*Recalling* the creation by the Association of Caribbean States of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and welcoming its ongoing work,

"*Cognizant* of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and to the heritage and the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area and of the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the support of the international community,

"1. *Recognizes* that the Caribbean Sea is an area of unique biodiversity and a highly fragile ecosystem that requires relevant regional and international development partners to work together to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, including the consideration of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such in accordance with international law;

"2. *Notes* the efforts of the Caribbean States and the work undertaken by the Caribbean Sea Commission of the Association of Caribbean States, including the development of their concept of the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, and invites the international community to support such efforts;

"3. *Welcomes* the plan of action adopted by the Caribbean Sea Commission, including its scientific and technical components and its governance and outreach components, and invites the international community and the United Nations system to significantly enhance financial and technical support to Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to implement the plan of action;

"4. *Also welcomes* the resources provided by some donors to support the work of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and invites the international community to continue and to significantly enhance its support to the Commission, including through the provision of new, additional and predictable financial resources, capacity-building and technical support, the transfer of technology and the sharing of experience in the areas of work of the Commission;

"5. *Recognizes* the efforts of Caribbean countries to create conditions leading to sustainable development aimed at combating poverty and inequality, and in this regard notes with interest the initiatives of the Association of Caribbean States in the focal areas of sustainable tourism, trade, transport and natural disasters;

"6. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and the international community to enhance assistance to Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, and pollution from the illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, in violation of relevant international rules and standards, as well as pollution from land-based activities;

"7. *Invites* the Association of Caribbean States to submit to the Secretary-General a report on the progress made in the implementation of the

present resolution, for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

"8. *Calls upon* all States to become parties to relevant international agreements to enhance maritime safety and to promote the protection of the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from pollution, damage and degradation from ships and ship-generated waste;

"9. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the Special Area designation for the wider Caribbean region, which entered into force in May 2011, under the provisions of annex V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto;

"10. *Supports* the efforts of Caribbean countries to implement sustainable fisheries management programmes and to meet the principles of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"11. *Calls upon* States, taking into consideration the Convention on Biological Diversity, within its scope of application, to develop national, regional and international programmes to halt the loss of marine biodiversity in the Caribbean Sea, in particular fragile ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves;

"12. *Invites* Member States and intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to continue and enhance their efforts to assist Caribbean countries in becoming parties to the relevant conventions and protocols concerning the management, protection and sustainable utilization of Caribbean Sea resources and in implementing those conventions and protocols effectively;

"13. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, and invites the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to support actively the national and regional activities of the Caribbean States towards the promotion of the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources;

"14. *Expresses deep concern* about the severe destruction and devastation caused to several countries by heightened hurricane activity in the wider Caribbean region in recent years;

"15. *Urges* the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide aid and assistance to the countries of the Caribbean region in the implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, on the basis of their development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to sustainable development;

"16. *Acknowledges* the pivotal role of the Association of Caribbean States in regional dialogue and in the consolidation of a wider Caribbean cooperation zone in the field of disaster risk reduction, as well as the importance of the international community in deepening existing cooperation and consolidating new initiatives with that regional mechanism in the context of the outcomes of the High-level Conference on Disaster Reduction of the

Association of Caribbean States, held in Saint-Marc, Haiti, from 14 to 16 November 2007, and the plan of action approved by the Ministerial Council of the Association upon the recommendation of the Conference;

"17. *Invites* Member States, international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to consider training programmes for the development of a human resources capacity at different levels and to develop research aimed at enhancing the food security of Caribbean countries, as well as the sustainable management of renewable marine and coastal resources;

"18. *Calls upon* Member States to improve, as a matter of priority, their emergency response capabilities and the containment of environmental damage, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation;

"19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, under the sub-item entitled 'Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States' of the item entitled 'Sustainable development', on the implementation of the present resolution, including a section on the possible legal and financial implications of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and relevant regional organizations."

3. At its 31st meeting, on 28 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations" (A/C.2/67/L.41), submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.5.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.41 had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at its 31st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.41 (see para. 21, draft resolution I).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.41, draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.5 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

7. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Turkey (see A/C.2/67/SR.31).

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.7 and A/C.2/67/L.42

8. At the 29th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Year of Small Island Developing States" (A/C.2/67/L.7), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the

Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, chapter 17 of Agenda 21, and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), including chapter VII on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

"*Recalling* the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in New York on 24 and 25 September 2010, General Assembly resolutions 65/156 of 20 December 2010 and 66/198 of 22 December 2011 and all its other previous resolutions on the subject,

"*Recalling also* the outcome document entitled 'The future we want' of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, in which the Conference recognized the importance of coordinated, balanced and integrated actions to address the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States,

"*Recalling further* Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries and General Assembly resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

"1. *Decides* to declare 2014 the International Year of Small Island Developing States;

"2. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant organizations of the United Nations system and mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to organize and coordinate activities to be undertaken during the Year;

"3. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other stakeholders to take advantage of the Year to promote actions at all levels, including through international, regional and subregional cooperation, as appropriate, aimed at the achievement of sustainable development of small island developing States;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

9. At its 31st meeting, on 28 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "International Year of Small Island Developing States" (A/C.2/67/L.42), submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.7.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.42 had no programme budget implications.

11. Also at its 31st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.42 (see para. 21, draft resolution II).

12. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Nauru (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States) and the European Union (see A/C.2/67/SR.31).

13. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.42, draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.7 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

C. Draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.19 and A/C.2/67/L.40

14. At the 29th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (A/C.2/67/L.19), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action), the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Mauritius Strategy), and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), including chapter VII on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

"*Recalling* the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States held in New York on 24 and 25 September 2010,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 66/198 of 22 December 2011 and all its previous resolutions on the subject,

"*Welcoming* the outcome document on sustainable development entitled 'The future we want' of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, the particular emphasis given to small island developing States in the outcome document, including the call for the convening of a third international conference on small island developing States in 2014, and the invitation to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session to determine the modalities of the conference,

"*Reaffirming* that the Commission on Sustainable Development is currently the primary intergovernmental forum for monitoring the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, while recognizing that the institutional framework for sustainable development, of which it is a central component, is currently the subject of review,

"*Reaffirming also* that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, including their small size, remoteness, narrow resource and export base and exposure to global environmental challenges and external economic shocks, including to a large range of impacts from climate change and potentially more frequent and intense natural disasters,

"*Noting with concern* that the outcome of the Mauritius Strategy review concluded that small island developing States have made less progress than most other groupings, or even regressed, in economic terms, especially in terms of poverty reduction and debt sustainability,

"*Recognizing* that sea-level rise and other adverse impacts of climate change continue to pose a significant risk to small island developing States and their efforts to achieve sustainable development, and for many represent the gravest of threats to their survival and viability, including for some through the loss of territory,

"*Recognizing also* the need to promote the development of regional and national capacities for disaster risk reduction, including through early warning systems, as well as the reconstruction and rehabilitation of areas affected by natural disasters, including through the further implementation of the internationally agreed framework for disaster risk reduction, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,

"*Reiterating* the concern that in spite of the progress achieved by small island developing States in the areas of gender, health, education and the environment, the overall progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been uneven,

"*Taking note* of the Leaders' Declaration adopted at the meeting of the Heads of State and Government of small island developing States, held in New York on 27 September 2012,

"1. *Notes* the reports of the Secretary-General on the review of United Nations system support to small island developing States and on the concrete recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

"2. *Reiterates* the urgent need for the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

"3. *Decides* to convene, in 2014, the third international conference on small island developing States as called for in the outcome document entitled 'The future we want', which will include a high-level segment to build on the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, and also in the relevant chapter of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation regarding small island developing States, recognizing the importance of coordinated, balanced and integrated actions to address the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States;

"4. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Samoa to host the third international conference on small island developing States in 2014;

"5. *Decides* that the international conference on small island developing States should:

"(a) Seek a renewed political commitment by the international community to effectively address the special needs and vulnerabilities of small island developing States by focusing on practical and pragmatic actions for the further implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, inter alia, through the mobilization of new, additional and predictable resources and assistance from developed countries and other partners for small island developing States;

"(b) Assess the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy;

"(c) Identify new and emerging challenges and opportunities for the sustainable development of small island developing States and the means to address them, including through the strengthening of collaborative partnerships between small island developing States and the international community;

"(d) Identify important priorities for the sustainable development of small island developing States to be integrated into the post-2015 global development agenda;

"6. *Notes* the efforts to implement the Barbados Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels and the need for regional and global institutions to continue to supplement the efforts being made at the national level, inter alia, through the provision of adequate financial and technical support;

"7. *Urges* continued and enhanced efforts to assist small island developing States in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, and calls for a strengthening of United Nations system support to small island developing States in keeping with the multiple ongoing and emerging challenges faced by those States in achieving sustainable development;

"8. *Invites* the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its twentieth session, to consider its role in the preparatory process for the third international conference on small island developing States and to ensure a smooth transition to the high-level political forum;

"9. *Decides* to convene, in 2013, national and regional preparatory meetings of small island developing States in the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea regions, the Caribbean region and the Pacific region, as well as an interregional preparatory meeting for small island developing States to identify and develop inputs for the above-mentioned international conference that is specific to small island developing States;

"10. *Calls on* the United Nations system in general and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, through its Small Island Developing States Unit, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, within their respective mandates and existing resources, to organize, facilitate and provide necessary support to the

international conference in 2014 on small island developing States at the national, regional and international levels;

"11. *Decides* to convene, towards the end of 2013 and/or early in 2014, an intergovernmental preparatory committee, which will hold no more than four five-day preparatory meetings, and to take a decision on the organizational aspects, date of the third international conference on small island developing States and the duration and dates of the preparatory committee meetings during its sixty-eighth session;

"12. *Agrees* that the third international conference on small island developing States will be convened at the highest level for the adoption of the outcome document of the conference;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the regional, interregional preparatory meetings and the preparatory conferences for the third international conference on small island developing States in the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 2013 and 2014;

"14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements to guarantee the convening of the third international conference on small island developing States and preparatory meetings and the effective participation of developing countries, in particular delegations from small island developing States;

"15. *Decides* that the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the supplementary arrangements established for the Commission on Sustainable Development by the Council in its decisions 1993/215 of 12 February 1993 and 1995/201 of 8 February 1995, applied to all Member States and other participants, as was the practice in the preparatory committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, will be applied to the regional and interregional meetings and the preparatory meetings for the third international conference on small island developing States;

"16. *Invites* all Member States and States members of the specialized agencies, relevant regional and international agencies and organizations and the major groups identified in Agenda 21, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and the rules of procedure of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, as well as the established practices of the Commission, to participate fully in the activities identified for the further implementation of and effective follow-up to the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy and in the preparations for the third international conference on small island developing States;

"17. *Calls for* the participation of associate members of regional commissions, in the preparatory process therefore, as observers, in the same capacity specified for their participation in the global conferences on the sustainable development of small island developing States, held in 1994 and 2005;

"18. *Calls on* the Secretary-General, in consultation with small island developing States, to appoint a Secretary-General for the third international conference at the earliest possible time;

"19. *Urges* international and bilateral donors as well as the private sector, financial institutions, foundations and other donors in a position to do so to support the preparations for the third international conference on small island developing States through voluntary contributions to the trust fund in support of preparations for the conference, and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries, including the coverage of economy class air tickets, daily subsistence and terminal expenses, and invites voluntary contributions to support the participation of developing countries in the regional and international preparatory processes and the conference itself;

"20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled 'Sustainable development', the sub-item entitled 'Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States';

"21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

15. At its 31st meeting, on 28 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (A/C.2/67/L.40), submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.19.

16. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.40.

17. Also at the 31st meeting, the Rapporteur orally corrected operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution by replacing the words "Government of Samoa" by the words "Government of the Independent State of Samoa".

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.40, as orally corrected (see para. 21, draft resolution III).

19. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.40, draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.19 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

D. Draft decision proposed by the Chair

20. At its 31st meeting, on 28 November, on the proposal of the Chair, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations" (A/67/313) (see para. 22).

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

21. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] the principles embodied in the Declaration of Barbados,[2] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[4] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[5] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[6] as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

Recalling the Declaration and review document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,[7]

Taking into account all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 54/225 of 22 December 1999, 55/203 of 20 December 2000, 57/261 of 20 December 2002, 59/230 of 22 December 2004, 61/197 of 20 December 2006, 63/214 of 19 December 2008 and 65/155 of 20 December 2010,

Taking into account also the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[9]

Recalling also the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, signed at Cartagena de Indias,

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[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] See *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[7] Resolution S-22/2, annex.

[8] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[9] Resolution 60/1.

Colombia, on 24 March 1983,[10] and the protocols thereto, which contain the definition of the wider Caribbean region of which the Caribbean Sea is part,

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[11] which provides the legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity[12] and other biodiversity-related conventions, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora[13] and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,[14]

Emphasizing the importance of national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector as recognized by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[15]

Recalling the relevant work done by the International Maritime Organization,

Considering that the Caribbean Sea area includes a large number of States, countries and territories, most of which are developing countries and small island developing States that are ecologically fragile and socially and economically vulnerable and are also affected, inter alia, by their limited capacity, narrow resource base, need for financial resources, high levels of poverty and the resulting social problems, and the challenges and opportunities of globalization and trade liberalization,

Recognizing that the Caribbean Sea has unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystems,

Recognizing also that the Caribbean has been shown to be the most tourism-dependent region in the world relative to its size,

Noting that the Caribbean Sea, when compared with all other large marine ecosystems, is surrounded by the largest number of countries in the world,

Emphasizing that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change, climate variability and associated phenomena, such as the rise in sea level, the El Niño phenomenon and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by hurricanes, floods and droughts, and that they are also subject to natural disasters, such as those caused by volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes,

Bearing in mind the heavy reliance of most of the Caribbean economies on their coastal areas, as well as on the marine environment in general, to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals,

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[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

[11] Ibid., vol. 1833, No. 31363.

[12] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[13] Ibid., vol. 993, No. 14537.

[14] Ibid., vol. 996, No. 14583.

[15] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

Acknowledging that the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transport, as well as the considerable number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national jurisdiction where Caribbean countries exercise their rights and duties under international law, present a challenge for the effective management of resources,

Noting the problem of marine pollution caused, inter alia, by land-based sources and the continuing threat of pollution from ship-generated waste and sewage, as well as from the accidental release of hazardous and noxious substances in the Caribbean Sea area,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on safety of transport of radioactive materials,

Mindful of the diversity and dynamic interaction and competition among socioeconomic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources,

Mindful also of the efforts of the Caribbean countries to address in a more holistic manner the sectoral issues relating to the management of the wider Caribbean Sea region and, in so doing, to promote integrated management of the wider Caribbean Sea region in the context of sustainable development, through a regional cooperative effort among Caribbean countries,

Welcoming the continued efforts of the States members of the Association of Caribbean States to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, and recognizing in this regard the firm commitment by Heads of State and Government of the Association to take the steps necessary to ensure the recognition of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, without prejudice to relevant international law,

Recalling the creation by the Association of Caribbean States of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and welcoming its ongoing work,

Cognizant of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and to the heritage and the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area and of the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the support of the international community,

1. *Recognizes* that the Caribbean Sea is an area of unique biodiversity and a highly fragile ecosystem that requires relevant regional and international development partners to work together to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, including the consideration of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to international law;

2. *Notes* the efforts of the Caribbean States and the work undertaken by the Caribbean Sea Commission of the Association of Caribbean States, including the development of their concept of the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, and invites the international community to support such efforts;

3. *Welcomes* the plan of action adopted by the Caribbean Sea Commission, including its scientific and technical components and its governance and outreach components, and invites the international community and the United Nations system to enhance support, including financial, technical and capacity-building assistance, as appropriate, to Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to implement the plan of action;

4. *Also welcomes* the resources provided by some donors to support the work of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and invites the international community to continue and to enhance its support, as appropriate, to the Commission, including through the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technical support, the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and the sharing of experience in the areas of work of the Commission;

5. *Recognizes* the efforts of Caribbean countries to create conditions leading to sustainable development aimed at combating poverty and inequality, and in this regard notes with interest the initiatives of the Association of Caribbean States in the focal areas of sustainable tourism, trade, transport and natural disasters;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and the international community to assist, as appropriate, Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, and pollution from the illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, in violation of relevant international rules and standards, as well as pollution from land-based activities;

7. *Invites* the Association of Caribbean States to submit to the Secretary-General a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

8. *Calls upon* all States to become parties to relevant international agreements to enhance maritime safety and to promote the protection of the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from pollution, damage and degradation from ships and ship-generated waste;

9. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the Special Area designation for the wider Caribbean region under annex V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, which entered into force in May 2011;

10. *Supports* the efforts of Caribbean countries to implement sustainable fisheries management programmes and to meet the principles of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;[16]

11. *Calls upon* States, taking into consideration the Convention on Biological Diversity,[12] to develop national, regional and international programmes to halt the loss of marine biodiversity in the Caribbean Sea, in particular in fragile ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves;

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[16] *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. III.

12. *Invites* Member States and intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to continue their efforts to assist Caribbean countries in becoming parties to the relevant conventions and protocols concerning the management, protection and sustainable utilization of Caribbean Sea resources and in implementing those conventions and protocols effectively;

13. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, and invites the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to support actively the national and regional activities of the Caribbean States towards the promotion of the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources;

14. *Expresses deep concern* about the severe destruction and devastation caused to several countries by heightened hurricane activity in the wider Caribbean region in recent years;

15. *Takes note with appreciation* of the ongoing activities of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami and other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions, of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and invites Member States and other partners to support early warning systems in the region;

16. *Urges* the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide aid and assistance to the countries of the Caribbean region in the implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, on the basis of their development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to sustainable development;

17. *Acknowledges* the pivotal role of the Association of Caribbean States in regional dialogue and in the consolidation of a wider Caribbean cooperation zone in the field of disaster risk reduction, as well as the importance of the international community in deepening existing cooperation and consolidating new initiatives with that regional mechanism in the context of the outcomes of the High-level Conference on Disaster Reduction of the Association of Caribbean States, held in Saint-Marc, Haiti, from 14 to 16 November 2007, and the plan of action approved by the Ministerial Council of the Association upon the recommendation of the Conference;

18. *Invites* Member States, international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to consider training programmes for the development of a human resources capacity at different levels and to develop research aimed at enhancing the food security of Caribbean countries, as well as the sustainable management of renewable marine and coastal resources;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to improve, as a matter of priority, their emergency response capabilities and the containment of environmental damage, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, under the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing

States" of the item entitled "Sustainable development", on the implementation of the present resolution, including a section on the possible legal and financial implications of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and relevant regional organizations.

Draft resolution II
International Year of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[4] chapter 17 of Agenda 21[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[6] including chapter VII on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Recalling the outcome document of the high-level review meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[7] General Assembly resolutions 65/156 of 20 December 2010 and 66/198 of 22 December 2011 and all its other previous resolutions on the subject,

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[8] adopted by the General Assembly on 27 July 2012, and recognizing the importance of coordinated, balanced and integrated actions to address the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries and General Assembly resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

1. *Decides* to declare 2014 the International Year of Small Island Developing States;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant organizations within the United Nations system, and mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to facilitate the implementation of

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[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[6] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[7] See resolution 65/2.

[8] Resolution 66/288, annex.

the Year, and stresses that the costs of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution above and beyond activities currently within their mandates should be met through voluntary contributions;

3. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other stakeholders to take advantage of the Year to promote actions at all levels, including through international, regional and subregional cooperation, as appropriate, aimed at the achievement of sustainable development of small island developing States;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, in his annual report on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, on the implementation of the present resolution, and inter alia, to elaborate in that report on the evaluation of the Year, including its financial aspects.

Draft resolution III
Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] including chapter VII on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Recalling the outcome document of the high-level review meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[6] held in New York on 24 and 25 September 2010,

Recalling also its resolution 66/198 of 22 December 2011 and all its previous resolutions on the subject,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[7] including the call for the convening in 2014 of a third international conference on small island developing States and the invitation to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session to determine the modalities of the conference,

Recalling that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the primary intergovernmental forum for monitoring the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, while recognizing that the institutional framework for sustainable development is currently evolving,

Reaffirming that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, including their small size, remoteness, narrow resource and export base and exposure to global environmental challenges and external economic shocks, including a large range of impacts from climate change and potentially more

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[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[6] See resolution 65/2.

[7] Resolution 66/288, annex.

frequent and intense natural disasters, noting with concern that the outcome of the five-year review of the Mauritius Strategy concluded that small island developing States have made less progress than most other groupings, or have even regressed, in economic terms, especially in terms of poverty reduction and debt sustainability, and that sea-level rise and other adverse impacts of climate change continue to pose a significant risk to small island developing States and their efforts to achieve sustainable development and, for many, represent the gravest of threats to their survival and viability, including, for some, through loss of territory, and remaining concerned that, while small island developing States have made progress in the areas of gender, health, education and the environment, their overall progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been uneven,

Recognizing the need to promote the development of regional and national capacities for disaster risk reduction, including by strengthening risk assessments and early warning systems, as well as the reconstruction and rehabilitation of areas affected by natural disasters, including through the further implementation of the internationally agreed framework for disaster risk reduction, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[8]

Taking note of the Leaders' Declaration adopted at the meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the Alliance of Small Island States, held in New York on 27 September 2012,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the five-year review of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[9] the review of United Nations system support to small island developing States[10] and concrete recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[11]

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment to take urgent and concrete action to address the vulnerability of small island developing States, including through the sustained implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, and underlines the urgency of finding additional solutions to the major challenges facing small island developing States in a concerted manner so as to support them in sustaining the momentum realized in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy and achieving sustainable development;

3. *Also reaffirms* the decision to convene in 2014, building on the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and chapter VII of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation regarding small island developing States, the third international conference on small island developing States as called for in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, recognizing the importance of coordinated, balanced and integrated actions to

[8] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

[9] A/65/115.

[10] A/66/218.

[11] A/66/278.

address the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States;

4. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of the Independent State of Samoa to host the International Conference on Small Island Developing States in 2014;

5. *Decides* that the Conference should:

(a) Assess the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, building on, inter alia, existing reports and relevant processes;

(b) Seek a renewed political commitment by all countries to address effectively the special needs and vulnerabilities of small island developing States by focusing on practical and pragmatic actions for the further implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, inter alia, through mobilization of resources and assistance for small island developing States;

(c) Identify new and emerging challenges and opportunities for the sustainable development of small island developing States and ways and means to address them, including through the strengthening of collaborative partnerships between small island developing States and the international community;

(d) Identify priorities for the sustainable development of small island developing States for consideration, as appropriate, in the elaboration of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda;

6. *Acknowledges* that small island developing States have demonstrated their commitment to promoting sustainable development and, to that effect, have mobilized resources at the national and regional levels despite their limited resource base, and welcomes the long-standing cooperation and support provided by the international community, which has played an important role in helping small island developing States to make progress in addressing their vulnerabilities and in supporting their sustainable development efforts;

7. *Calls for* continued and enhanced efforts to assist small island developing States in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy and for a strengthening of United Nations system support to small island developing States, in keeping with the multiple ongoing and emerging challenges faced by those States in achieving sustainable development;

8. *Stresses* the importance of continued substantive consideration of the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy;

9. *Decides* to convene in 2013 a regional preparatory meeting in each of the three regions of small island developing States,[12] as well as an interregional preparatory meeting for all small island developing States, to identify and develop input for the Conference, while maximizing coherence and complementarity with respect to other preparatory work;

10. *Also decides* that the Conference will result in a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented political document;

[12] Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea; Caribbean; and Pacific.

11. *Further decides* that the national, regional, interregional and substantive preparations should be carried out in a most effective, well-structured and broad participatory manner and that, for this purpose, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, through its Small Island Developing States Unit, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, within their respective mandates and available resources, should provide the necessary support to the Conference and its preparatory process;

12. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to launch, at the end of 2013, the work of the intergovernmental preparatory process with respect to considering the governance structure as well as other organizational matters related to the work of the preparatory committee, and to convene the first meeting of the preparatory committee early in 2014;

13. *Decides* to consider further at its sixty-eighth session, before the end of 2013, the modalities and format of the Conference and how it can be organized in the most efficient and effective manner;

14. *Agrees* that the Conference will be convened at the highest possible level and will include a high-level segment;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate support to the work of the preparatory process of the Conference and to the Conference itself and to ensure inter-agency cooperation and effective participation and coherence within the United Nations system, as well as the efficient use of resources, so that the objectives of the Conference can be addressed;

16. *Decides* that the Conference and its preparatory committee shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, that the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, as well as the supplementary arrangements established for the Commission on Sustainable Development by the Council in its decisions 1993/215 of 12 February 1993 and 1995/201 of 8 February 1995, shall apply to the meetings of the preparatory committee, and that the preparatory committee shall consider and adopt the provisional rules of procedure of the Conference taking into consideration the established practice of the General Assembly and its conferences;

17. *Invites* relevant stakeholders, including organizations and bodies of the United Nations, international financial institutions and major groups identified in Agenda 21[13] to participate as observers in the Conference and the meetings of the preparatory committee;

18. *Calls for* the participation of associate members of the regional commissions in the Conference and the meetings of the preparatory committee, in the same capacity specified for their participation in the global conferences on the sustainable development of small island developing States held in 1994 and 2005;

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[13] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

19. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General for the Conference at the earliest possible date;

20. *Urges* international and bilateral donors, as well as the private sector, financial institutions, foundations and other donors in a position to do so, to support the preparations for the Conference through voluntary contributions to the trust fund in support of preparations for the Conference and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries, priority being given to small island developing States, including coverage of economy-class air tickets, daily subsistence allowances and terminal expenses, and invites voluntary contributions to support the participation of developing countries in the regional and international preparatory processes and the Conference itself;

21. *Stresses* the need for the effective participation of civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations and other major groups, and invites voluntary contributions to support the participation of major groups of developing countries, in particular small island developing States, in the regional and international preparatory processes and the Conference itself;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States";

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

22. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations"

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations".[1]

[1] A/67/313.

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Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Aida **Hodžić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 20 (see A/67/437, para. 2). Action on sub-item (c) was taken at the 29th, 32nd and 33rd meetings, on 15 and 30 November and 5 December 2012. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/67/SR.29, 32 and 33).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.6 and A/C.2/67/L.47

2. At the 29th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon" (A/C.2/67/L.6), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999, 55/197 of 20 December 2000, 56/194 of 21 December 2001, 57/255 of 20 December 2002, 59/232 of 22 December 2004, 61/199 of 20 December 2006, 63/215 of 19 December 2008 and 65/158 of 20 December 2010 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000,

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 10 parts, under the symbol A/67/437 and Add.1-9.

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"*Noting* that the El Niño phenomenon has a recurring character and can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential to seriously affect humankind,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of developing strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels that aim to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage caused by natural disasters resulting from the El Niño phenomenon,

"*Noting* that technological developments and international cooperation have enhanced the capabilities for the prediction of the El Niño phenomenon and thereby the potential for the preventive actions that may be taken to reduce its negative impacts,

"*Taking into account* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled 'The future we want', the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), in particular paragraph 37 (i) thereof,

"*Reaffirming* the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,

"*Acknowledging* the importance of fully taking into account the impact of the El Niño phenomenon in the ongoing efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation across the sustainable development agenda,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, in particular the annex to the report, entitled 'Update on international cooperation to reduce the impact of El Niño/La Niña', and calls upon the international community to make further efforts to assist countries affected by this phenomenon;

"2. *Recognizes* the continued efforts being made by the Governments of Ecuador and Spain, the World Meteorological Organization and the inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to support the International Research Centre on El Niño at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and encourages them and other members of the international community to continue such contributions for the advancement of the Centre;

"3. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken so far to strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño, through collaboration with international monitoring centres, including the national oceanographic institutions, and encourages further efforts to enhance regional and international recognition of and support for the Centre and to develop tools for decision makers and Government authorities for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon;

"4. *Acknowledges* the role of the International Research Centre on El Niño in developing tools, including applied research on climate change and vulnerability assessments in highlands, coastal zones, marine protected areas

and urban areas, as well as its role in providing professional training, in the Americas, in the areas of climate analysis, climate risk management, ocean modelling, hydrological outlooks, extreme events analysis and climate adaptation;

"5. *Notes* the contribution of the International Research Centre on El Niño as a reference centre on climate services and climate-related disaster risk reduction, as well as in the area of climate research, including through the development of a new climatic database for El Niño/Southern Oscillation-sensitive countries, and encourages the sharing of best practices with climate centres located in other El Niño-affected regions;

"6. *Recognizes* the technical and scientific support of the World Meteorological Organization in producing regionally coordinated monthly and seasonal forecasts, in particular its establishment of a consensus mechanism for the development of updates on El Niño/La Niña conditions, which receives contributions from several climate centres, including the International Research Centre on El Niño;

"7. *Encourages*, in this regard, the World Meteorological Organization to continue to strengthen collaboration and the exchange of data and information with relevant institutions;

"8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the measures necessary to further strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño, and encourages the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for this purpose, as well as to strengthen, as appropriate, other centres devoted to the study of the El Niño phenomenon;

"9. *Underlines* the importance of maintaining the El Niño/Southern Oscillation observation system, continuing research into extreme weather events, improving forecasting skills and developing appropriate policies for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and other extreme weather events, and emphasizes the need to further develop and strengthen these institutional capacities in all countries, in particular developing countries;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction a section on the implementation of the present resolution."

3. At its 32nd meeting, on 30 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon" (A/C.2/67/L.47), submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.6.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.47 had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at its 32nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.47 (see para. 12, draft resolution I).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.47, draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.6 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.16 and A/C.2/67/L.50

7. At the 29th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" (A/C.2/67/L.16), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 60/195 of 22 December 2005, 64/200 of 21 December 2009, 65/157 of 20 December 2010 and 66/199 of 22 December 2012, and taking into consideration all other relevant resolutions,

"*Recalling also* the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation') and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Reaffirming* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled 'The future we want',

"*Recalling* the results of the midterm review of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,

"*Recognizing* that the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was confirmed at its third session, held in Geneva from 8 to 13 May 2011, as being the main forum at the global level for strategic advice coordination and partnership development for disaster risk reduction,

"*Taking note* of the special report of Working Groups I and II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change entitled *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation* launched in Geneva, in March 2012,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 66/199;

"2. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of disaster risk reduction, and encourages Member States and the relevant United Nations bodies to take into consideration the important role of disaster risk reduction activities for, inter alia, the achievement of sustainable development;

"3. *Welcomes* the upcoming fourth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Geneva from 19 to 23 May 2013, which will focus on the review of the progress concerning the implementation of the commitments undertaken at the first, second and third sessions of the Global

Platform, held in 2007, 2009 and 2011, and encourages Member States and other stakeholders to participate with senior-level representation from various sectors;

"4. *Decides* to convene the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Japan in early 2015 to review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 and to adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;

"5. *Requests* the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to serve as the secretariat of the Conference and to coordinate preparatory activities in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including States, international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector, civil society and the United Nations system;

"6. *Encourages* Member States and other stakeholders to actively engage in the consultation process for the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, including through convening of national multi-stakeholder consultations and sharing of lessons learned on managing disaster risks, as well as through active participation in the regional platforms;

"7. *Encourages* Member States to give adequate consideration to disaster risk reduction and building of resilience within the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, and in this regard, invites Member States to ensure that the approaches to these two processes are coordinated, complementary and coherent;

"8. *Also encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national priorities, to establish and develop national disaster loss databases, and disaster risk mapping and financial tracking systems, in order to support decision-making across all levels of government, and to make full use, as appropriate, of the Hyogo Framework for Action monitoring system in supporting the assessment of progress made in disaster risk reduction;

"9. *Urges* Member States, in a position to do so to ensure resources and support for strengthening the secretariat of the Strategy, so that it can meet the challenges of the upcoming work on sustainable development and the elaboration of the post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to suggest measures for supporting and strengthening further the secretariat of the Strategy so as to enable it to carry out its work effectively, for discussion and approval by Member States;

"11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled 'Sustainable development', the sub-item entitled 'International Strategy for Disaster Reduction';

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

8. At its 33rd meeting, on 5 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" (A/C.2/67/L.50), submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.16.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.50 had no programme budget implications.

10. Also at its 33rd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.50 (see para. 12, draft resolution II).

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.50, draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.16 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999, 55/197 of 20 December 2000, 56/194 of 21 December 2001, 57/255 of 20 December 2002, 59/232 of 22 December 2004, 61/199 of 20 December 2006, 63/215 of 19 December 2008 and 65/158 of 20 December 2010 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000,

Noting that the El Niño phenomenon has a recurring character and can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential to seriously affect humankind,

Reaffirming the importance of developing strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels that aim to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage caused by natural disasters resulting from the El Niño phenomenon,

Noting that technological developments and international cooperation have enhanced the capabilities for the prediction of the El Niño phenomenon and thereby the potential for the preventive actions that may be taken to reduce its negative impacts,

Taking into account the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[1] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3] in particular paragraph 37 (i) thereof,

Reaffirming the Hyogo Declaration[4] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[5]

Acknowledging the importance of the ongoing efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation across sustainable development efforts, including taking into account the future impacts of El Niño in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation activities,

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[1] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E. 03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[4] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,[6] in particular the annex to the report, entitled "Update on international cooperation to reduce the impact of El Niño/La Niña", and calls upon the international community to make further efforts to assist countries affected by this phenomenon;

2. *Recognizes* the continued efforts being made by the Governments of Ecuador and Spain, the World Meteorological Organization and the inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to support the International Research Centre on El Niño at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and encourages them and other members of the international community to continue such contributions for the advancement of the Centre;

3. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken so far to strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño, through collaboration with international monitoring centres, including the national oceanographic institutions, and encourages further efforts to enhance regional and international recognition of and support for the Centre and to develop tools for decision makers and Government authorities for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon;

4. *Notes* the contribution of the International Research Centre on El Niño as a reference centre on El Niño, including through developing a new climatic database for El Niño/Southern Oscillation-sensitive countries, carrying out applied research in climate change and vulnerability assessments in highlands, coastal zones and marine-protected and urban areas and providing professional training in the Americas, and encourages the sharing of best practices and lessons learned with climate centres located in other El Niño-affected regions;

5. *Recognizes* the technical and scientific support of the World Meteorological Organization in producing regionally coordinated monthly and seasonal forecasts, in particular its establishment of a consensus mechanism for the development of updates on El Niño/La Niña conditions, which receives contributions from several climate centres, including the International Research Centre on El Niño;

6. *Encourages* the World Meteorological Organization, in this regard, to continue to strengthen collaboration and the exchange of data and information with relevant institutions;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the measures necessary to further strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño, and invites the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for this purpose, as well as to strengthen, as appropriate, other centres devoted to the study of the El Niño phenomenon;

8. *Underlines* the importance of maintaining the El Niño/Southern Oscillation observation system, continuing research into extreme weather events, improving forecasting skills and developing appropriate policies for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and other extreme weather events, and emphasizes the need to

[6] A/67/335.

further develop and strengthen these institutional capacities in all countries, in particular developing countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, under the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction", a section on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 60/195 of 22 December 2005, 64/200 of 21 December 2009, 65/157 of 20 December 2010 and 66/199 of 22 December 2011, and taking into consideration all other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[1] in particular the decisions related to disaster risk reduction,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] Agenda 21,[3] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[6] and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[7]

Stressing the importance of stronger interlinkages among disaster risk reduction, recovery and long-term development planning, calling for more coordinated and comprehensive strategies that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation considerations into public and private investment, decision-making and the planning of humanitarian and development actions in order to reduce risk, increase resilience and provide a smoother transition between relief, recovery and development, and in this regard, recognizing the need to integrate a gender perspective into the design and implementation of all phases of disaster risk management,

Recalling the results of the midterm review of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[8]

Recognizing that the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was confirmed, at its third session, held in Geneva from 8 to 13 May 2011, as being the main forum at the global level for strategic advice, coordination and partnership development for disaster risk reduction,

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[1] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[7] See resolution 65/1.

[8] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

Welcoming the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, entitled *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*, issued in Geneva, in March 2012,[9]

Emphasizing the added value of Governments, at all levels, as well as relevant subregional, regional and international organizations in committing adequate, timely and predictable resources for disaster risk reduction in order to enhance resilience of cities and communities to disasters, according to their own circumstances and capacities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 66/199;[10]

2. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of disaster risk reduction, and encourages Member States and the relevant United Nations bodies to take into consideration the important role of disaster risk reduction activities for, inter alia, the achievement of sustainable development;

3. *Reaffirms* the commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action,[8] and calls upon States, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, subregional, regional and international organizations and civil society to accelerate implementation of the Framework and the achievement of its goals;

4. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national priorities, to establish and develop national disaster loss databases, disaster risk mapping and financial tracking systems in order to support decision-making across all levels of Government and to make full use, as appropriate, of the Hyogo Framework for Action monitor system to support the assessment of progress made in disaster risk reduction;

5. *Stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities, in particular in developing countries, through, inter alia, the exchange of best practices, technology transfer, as mutually agreed, and technical knowledge, educational and training programmes for disaster risk reduction, access to relevant data and information, the strengthening of institutional arrangements and the promotion of community participation and ownership through community-based disaster risk management approaches;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of the developing of strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels by Member States, in particular developing countries, to achieve disaster risk reduction, and reiterates the need to further develop regional initiatives and risk reduction capacities of regional mechanisms where they exist, to strengthen them and to encourage the use and sharing of all existing tools, and requests the regional commissions, within their mandates, to support the efforts of Member States in this regard, in close coordination with the implementing entities of the United Nations system;

7. *Encourages* States to establish disaster risk reduction as a priority for community-level action and to promote the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including community representatives, national Red Cross and Red Crescent

[9] C. B. Field and others, eds. (New York, Cambridge University Press, 2012).
[10] A/67/335.

Societies, other civil society actors and the private sector, and to allocate adequate resources for disaster risk reduction activities at the community level;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of coordinating adaptation to climate change with relevant disaster risk reduction measures, invites Governments and relevant international organizations to integrate those considerations in a comprehensive manner into, inter alia, development plans and poverty eradication programmes and into the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, and invites the international community to support the ongoing efforts of developing countries in this regard;

9. *Welcomes* the upcoming fourth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Geneva from 19 to 23 May 2013, which will focus on reviewing progress in the implementation of the commitments made at its previous sessions in 2007, 2009 and 2011, and encourages all relevant stakeholders to participate with senior-level representation from various sectors;

10. *Decides* to convene the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Japan in early 2015 to review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and to adopt a framework for disaster risk reduction beyond 2015;

11. *Also decides* to consider, before the end of 2013, the scope, modalities, participation, format and organization of the Third World Conference in the most efficient and effective manner possible;

12. *Requests* the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to serve as the secretariat of the Third World Conference, to facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and to coordinate the preparatory activities in consultation with all relevant stakeholders;

13. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to actively engage in the consultation process for the development of a framework for disaster risk reduction beyond 2015, including by the sharing of lessons learned on managing disaster risks, for example, through the convening of national multi-stakeholder consultations and participation in regional platforms;

14. *Strongly encourages* giving appropriate consideration to disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters within the development agenda beyond 2015;

15. *Also strongly encourages* promoting a complementary and coherent approach to the relationship between the framework for disaster risk reduction and the development agenda beyond 2015;

16. *Encourages* all Member States in a position to do so to ensure resources and support for strengthening the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction so that it can meet the challenges of its coming work and discharge its cross-cutting mandate with efficiency and effectiveness;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the institutional arrangements of the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction under review, with a view to supporting it in effectively and efficiently carrying out its cross-cutting mandate and its role as the focal point for disaster reduction within the United Nations system;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction";

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Aida **Hodžić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 20 (see A/67/437, para. 2). Action on sub-item (d) was taken at the 29th and 31st meetings, on 14 and 28 November 2012. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 31).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.20 and A/C.2/67/L.43

2. At the 29th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind" (A/C.2/67/L.20), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008, 64/73 of 7 December 2009 and 66/200 of 22 December 2011 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

"*Recalling also* the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 10 parts, under the symbol A/67/437 and Add.1-9.

cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,

"*Recalling further* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention and of the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007, and the outcomes of all the sessions, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the political declaration on Africa's development needs and the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,

"*Recalling* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of 2012, entitled 'The future we want',

"*Reaffirming* its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and also reaffirming that such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner,

"*Reaffirming* the financial obligations of developed country parties and other developed parties included in annex II to the Convention under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,

"1. *Takes note* of the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted in Durban, South Africa, by the Government of South Africa from 28 November to 11 December 2011;

"2. *Recognizes* the need to build on the existing political momentum with a view to achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention through the urgent implementation of its provisions;

"3. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Durban and its follow-up;

"4. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change;

"5. *Stresses* that the international community, particularly the developed countries, given their historical responsibility, needs to take the lead in addressing this challenge within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and in accordance with its principles and provisions, in particular the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and provide financial and technological support to developing countries;

"6. *Underlines* the importance of achieving an ambitious, substantive, holistic and balanced outcome through the ongoing negotiations at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

"7. *Notes with appreciation* that the Government of Qatar will host the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Doha from 26 November to 7 December 2012;

"8. *Encourages* Member States to approach the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha with optimism and determination, with a view to achieving the full implementation of the outcome of the Conference held in Durban;

"9. *Emphasizes* that a legally binding second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol is critical and must be the key deliverable of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha, and that its goals must be ambitious in terms of emission reductions and that it shall begin on 1 January 2013 in order to avoid any gap between the first and the second commitment periods;

"10. *Reaffirms* the need to reach a successful and comprehensive outcome at the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Doha, and stresses the importance of the full implementation of the delicate package endorsed by the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Durban in all its aspects, including the achievement of a high quality, legal second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, as well as the successful conclusion of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, in line with the Bali Action Plan and the substantive progress made in the Cancun and Durban decisions, incorporating comparable ambitious targets for parties not included in annex I to the Kyoto Protocol, and addressing in a balanced and effective manner the issues of adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology and capacity-building;

"11. *Calls upon* all parties to preserve the architecture of the Convention, cautions against any attempt to renegotiate or interpret the Convention or its principles, and stresses that the negotiations under the Convention should not unravel the existing climate change architecture from binding obligations to a 'pledge and review' approach for annex I parties;

"12. *Emphasizes* that progress in the Durban Platform is critical for taking the Convention forward, but that work must ensure a strong linkage between mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, in a balanced manner, as reflected in the Convention, and underlines that all tracks under the Convention must progress in an expeditious, ambitious and effective manner and that such progress should reflect the linkages between mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation that are embedded in the Convention;

"13. *Calls upon* all annex I parties to fulfil their commitments relating to mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity-building under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;

"14. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2013-2014;

"16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled 'Sustainable development', the sub-item entitled 'Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind'."

3. At its 31st meeting, on 28 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind" (A/C.2/67/L.43), submitted by the Rapporteur on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.20.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.43 had no programme budget implications.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.43 (see para. 8).

6. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Mexico and the United States of America (see A/C.2/67/SR.31).

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.43, draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.20 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008, 64/73 of 7 December 2009, 65/159 of 20 December 2010 a d 66/200 of 22 December 2011 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1] including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and social and economic conditions,

Acknowledging that the developed country parties must take the lead in combating climate change and its adverse effects,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[3] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5] the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention and of the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007,[6] and the outcomes of all the sessions, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[7] the Mauritius Declaration[8] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[2] Resolution 55/2.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[5] Resolution 60/1.

[6] FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1 and 2.

[7] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[8] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

States,[9] the political declaration on Africa's development needs[10] and the New Partnership for Africa's Development[11] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,[12]

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[13]

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and also reaffirming that such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner,

Reaffirming also the financial obligations of developed country parties and other developed parties included in annex II to the Convention under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,

Reaffirming further that the Convention has a key role in addressing climate change,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted in Durban, South Africa, by the Government of South Africa from 28 November to 11 December 2011;[14]

2. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, expresses profound alarm that the emission of greenhouse gases continues to rise globally, remains deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing increased impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, further threatening food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and in this regard emphasizes that adaptation to climate change represents an immediate and urgent global priority;

3. *Recognizes* the need to build on the existing political momentum with a view to achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention and to further advancing climate change negotiations;

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[9] Ibid., annex II.

[10] Resolution 63/1.

[11] Resolution 57/2.

[12] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. II.

[13] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[14] FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/10/Add.1 and 2.